

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there — to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

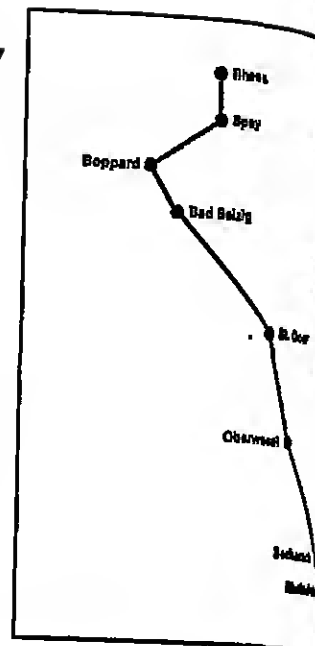
Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the cheirlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goer with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your guide.



- 1 Bacharach
- 2 Oberwesel
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard
- 5 Stolzenfels Castle

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# The German Tribune

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## Europe urged to step into Chad crisis

Europe has been sharply criticised at Gasteau, the Nato headquarters, for doing enough in Chad. The worry is that American forces become over-committed if they are sent in to help out in the crisis.

Western Europe's raw material, trade security interests are at stake, runs the argument, so Europe itself should act.

At least five African states are said by EEC experts in Brussels to have urged France to intervene in Chad.

They include Senegal, Niger and the Ivory Coast, all of which are of vital importance to France and Western Europe as sources of raw materials such as uranium.

Following a coup by pro-Gaddafi forces in Upper Volta they were worried that a situation in Chad might lead to a destabilisation in the region.

It would also threaten the relatively stable regimes of pro-Western states. It would also threaten commercial interests.

Pro-Soviet policies would prevail on the southern coastline of the Mediterranean and danger would be in the offing for Western Europe.

Moscow might harbour hopes of gaining access to Algerian naval facilities at Mers el-Kebir after more than 20 years waiting.

The Red Fleet would then have a base in the western Mediterranean, which could be sure to have repercussions on the outcome of the proposed plebiscite in Spain on whether to stay in Nato.

In this situation the Americans at Nato in particular fail to see how the Europeans can, by and large, quickly enjoy their summer holidays while Col. Gaddafi tries to fan the flames of revolution.

The Libyan leader's repeated attempts to enter into cooperative relations with Western Europe are seen as politically inadequate proof of friendship until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming.

The Federal Republic of Germany buys roughly five per cent of its crude oil from Libya, but the Americans are not impressed.

Above all, they are dissatisfied with France for only gradually deciding to

hours by Soviet troops airlifted from southern Russia.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 large freighters and up to 5,000 smaller cargo vessels a day carry goods to and from Western Europe to the Mediterranean.

European industry depends on this trade for a living, and the European industrial region is the second-largest in the world after the United States.

Safeguarding the right of innocent passage for Mediterranean shipping is thus a crucial issue for Europe.

It would be endangered the moment the Soviet Mediterranean fleet had enough bases between Gibraltar and the Dardanelles.

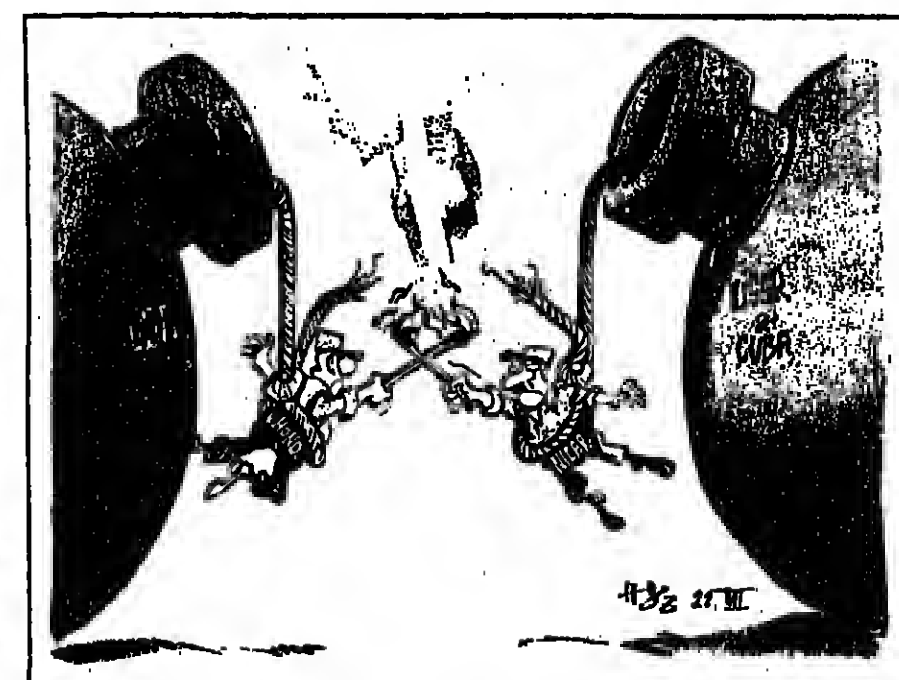
As yet the Soviet Mediterranean squadron lacks these bases, which is why the Red Fleet in the area consists of two thirds supply vessels.

Let us assume Col. Gaddafi were to follow up the seizure of power by his friends in many African countries (including Tunisia, where he recently sought in vain to stage a coup) by take-overs in Algeria and Morocco.

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(Cartoon: Hatzinger/Saarbrücker Zeitung)

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commit French forces and equipment in Chad.

Franca is biding its time partly because of commercial interests in Libya and partly in view of domestic objections by the French coalition parties, the Socialists and Communists, to operations that are felt to risk neo-colonialism.

If Col. Gaddafi succeeded, the anticommercial system of Western European prosperity might be called into question, Nato officials warn.

Western Europe would be surrounded, with Soviet forces stationed to its south and east of ending freedom of the seas in the Mediterranean whenever Moscow saw fit.

So the Common Market countries are called on to do more for the Maghreb states: Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

Hermann Böhl

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 11 August 1983)

## US tactics may pay off in Central America

Many critics are saying US military intervention in Central America is morally indefensible and politically ill-advised.

Yet the fact is that the build-up off the coast of Nicaragua and San Salvador is accompanied by remarkable offers to negotiate.

Nat for ages have there been so many signs of a possible diplomatic settlement. President Reagan's special envoy is finding everyone willing to talk.

Fidel Castro, a constant troublemaker in the region and in American eyes the sole scapegoat, says he is prepared to withdraw his agents from the disputed areas (subject to certain conditions of course).

US Secretary of State George Shultz feels things are on the move. But in which direction? That is the question.

Can we be sure that military pressure on its own will lead to the right solutions? The Reagan administration seems by no means convinced this will be the case.

Its aircraft carriers and troops are under orders to keep up the manoeuvres held jointly with Honduras for at least six months and maybe longer.

has even kept up its ineffective development aid to Nicaragua.

The US government must be allowed a certain leeway in its choice and use of means, especially as it is a government constantly observed by a vigilant Congress and critical journalists and called on to justify each and every move it makes.

Bonn would do well to observe restraint on two main counts, the first being that Central America is not a part of the world that is of immediate interest to Germany, whereas it is to the United States.

Second, we cannot refuse our most powerful ally the freedom of decision to which we ourselves lay claim.

Those who feel a German Ostpolitik must continue to be pursued in the national interest and regardless of US objections can hardly blame the Americans for insisting on a solution that is to their liking in Central America. That leaves the moral assessment, but even in the moral sector over-hasty judgments would be ill-advised. Central America is extremely difficult terrain.

Gerhard von Gliniski

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 12 August 1983)

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Gaddafi movement might also lead to them and other countries, as Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. Situation in the western Mediterranean would then take a turn for the worse.

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Officials term Libya a local superpower that needs to be heeded even. It has a population of only three million.

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Gaddafi's forces are said to be well disciplined and enthusiastic. Their leader and superior to those of neighbouring countries except for the Red Army.

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A crucial factor is, however, the fact that Col. Gaddafi has, as a devout Muslim and Islamic fundamentalist, no ties with the Soviet Union.

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There are persistent rumours of enormous stockpiles of arms and equipment under the command of a Red Army general.

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It could be used in a matter of



## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Crisis in divided Lebanon poses a confused challenge for US envoy



President Assad of Syria says Israel and the United States want to partition Lebanon. Israel's Defence Minister, Moshe Arens, says it is the Syrians who are keen to partition the country, and the Americans agree.

The Lebanese, whose country is at stake, have for weeks been engaged in a desperate bid to make the impossible possible and get all foreign troops to withdraw from the entire country.

In Beirut the visit to Washington by President Gemayel was felt to be one of the last opportunities of solving the Lebanon crisis.

Hope and scepticism are now concentrated in equal measure on the mission undertaken by the new US special envoy, Robert McFarlane.

The situation could hardly be more muddled. Lebanon, it is thought, is practically split into three.

Israel occupies one third of the country, the south and the south-west. Syrian forces control over a third of the country, the north and the Bekaa valley in the east.

Only Greater Beirut is currently held by the legal government. What is more, Israel's plans to withdraw from the contested Chouf mountains are no less serious a problem for the central government.

The left-wing Socialist Progressive Party, the Druse party led by Walid Jumblatt, refuse to allow Lebanese troops to be stationed in its territory until a political solution has been arrived at that guarantees the rights of the Druse community.

In particular, it would like to see the community's rights guaranteed with regard to the right-wing Christian militia of the ruling Phalange Party which the Druses feel have soaked into traditional Druse territory in the Israeli wake.

While President Gemayel was in Washington Mr Jumblatt, with Syrian backing, joined forces with Rashid Karam and Suleiman Frangieh to set up a new Opposition group, the National Salvation Front.

They said they were going to set up a counter-government and virtually declared war on the regular Lebanese army.

War would be declared, they announced, if the Lebanese army were to march into the Chouf mountains once the Israelis withdrew to southern Lebanon, as they had said they intended to do.

For the past eight months a no-holds-barred struggle has been waged in the Chouf mountains between Druse irregulars and Phalange militiamen.

Israel is likely to go ahead with its withdrawal plans. The Lebanese are afraid this partial withdrawal may cement the division of their country into three.

Despite protestations to the contrary the Israelis have settled in as though they planned to stay in southern Lebanon for years.

The Syrians persist in their viewpoint that Syrian troops will not be withdrawn until the last Israeli has left Lebanon and the withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon is arranged by the Americans has become null and void.

Syrian leaders stress that the agreement as it stands is a threat to Syrian security and makes Lebanon dependent on Israel.

Many Lebanese have visions of a new civil war that would consign Lebanon as a separate entity to the dust-heap of Middle East history once and for all.

The Druses, who as they see it are merely defending their territory against the Christian Phalangists, are by no means alone in regarding the Lebanese army as an arm of the right-wing Phalange Party, which is run by Maronite Christians.

Nabih Berri, the political leader of the Shites in Beirut, recently stressed in terms of unprecedented trenchancy that the army would be finished if it were to advance into the Chouf mountains.

Lebanon as a united political entity would likewise be finished unless a political compromise was reached hereafter by all religious groups.

He added that the Shites wanted an army for all Lebanese and not an army that was merely an instrument of the

Christians who already have power in the state.

Shite Muslims have always been at a disadvantage in Lebanon and now demand their rights.

Greater Beirut has a population of two million, or roughly two-thirds of the country's population. Their conditions are catastrophic, with social problems growing into a disaster.

So there can be no denying Gemayel government faces a greater dilemma today than it has in the past.

It is no longer enough to say that war must never again begin in German territory. Both have reiterated this policy since Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker established it together.

Something more is needed if tensions are to be reduced.

Time marches on and autumn, when decisions on the deployment of American missiles must be made, is just around the corner.

The governments of Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker should forcefully state their respective alliances — and ban with the aid of the United States and the Soviet Union respectively — to make full use of diplomacy; it will not end back what has been taken without further ado.

These are the facts. The options pressed by Lebanese leaders are not only in the interest of the Germans, but also in the interest of the Europeans. It affects all European as Lebanon stands little hope of survival.

Hopes will be dim as long as Muslim majority community who do not share in power and do not want to improve social conditions of the poor masses.

Deutsches Alltagsleben

Moscow has long lost the grip on the communist camp that enabled it to keep individual members too the line.

And others, especially in the West, tended to prolong the war by the use of weapons even though it was clear that the side can win.

Iran and Iraq currently seem worn-out. Neither of them has enough strength left to knock the other out yet neither of whom is prepared to call it a day.

They have grown accustomed to fighting: an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. Their seconds egg them on, weapons, pocketing the proceeds.

Fanaticism, or is it fanaticism, are on both sides has driven the youngsters of war-weary people into one battle after another for many years.

How long must it go on? For 1,000 days?

Helmut Bauer  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 11 August 1983)

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## EUROPE

## Declarations alone are not enough to ease tension



Both Bonn and East Berlin agree that war must never again begin in German territory. Both have reiterated this policy since Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker established it together.

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national interests than in the light of the need for détente — especially in this critical year.

But there must be a way of breaking this vicious circle. There will soon be an institution for this very purpose: the Conference for Disarmament in Europe which the CSCE delegates in Madrid have agreed to establish. But this will of course not begin its work by the autumn.

It is necessary to tackle the task before then. Nobody should be allowed to take the easy way out by saying that such efforts are pointless.

What matters is not to underestimate the positive signs that are in evidence and make full diplomatic use of them.

The Soviets have always pursued a two-track policy. Where West Germany is concerned, they beat their propaganda drums, threatening to erect a missile fence between the two Germanys should the new US weapons be deployed.

At the same time they knot new ties with this country wherever possible and send out signals to indicate that other and better things are possible.

Not too much should be made of the sabre rattling by Soviet Defence Minister Ustinov.

At the last East Bloc summit, the Soviets were unable to bring about new threatening resolutions. They were evidently dealing with partners who had become more self-assured and were unwilling to add their part to the frostiness of the international political climate.

It cannot have been Rumania's unruly Ceausescu alone who prevented Moscow's nuclear muscle flexing.

Moreover, the surprise Soviet-American grain deal at this particular time proves that the two superpowers depend on each other despite their constant baring of teeth.

Helmut Bauer  
(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 5 August 1983)

## East Berlin shows a new image of self assurance



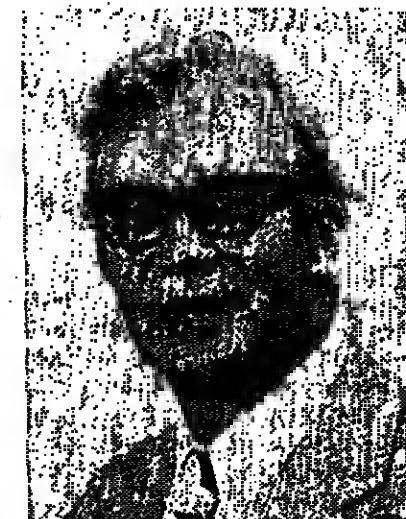
On the contrary, Moscow seems interested in keeping German-German relations free of frost despite the unsolved missiles problem. At least, the Kremlin does not want to use these relations as a means of exerting pressure.

Andropov's statements in his latest public speech (during the visit to Moscow of the Hungarian leader Janos Kadar) clearly show that the Soviets see possibilities of improving the world situation and relaxing the present tensions.

One of the signs pointing in this direction is the near agreement at the CSCE Conference in Madrid.

The small scope of action granted by Moscow has opened up new avenues for German-German relations. Honecker was the first to recognise this chance and is starting to take advantage of it now — evidently with Moscow's blessing.

Peter Seidlitz  
(Der Tagesspiegel, 30 July 1983)



Friedrich Reinecke

## German Tribune publisher and founder dies

Friedrich Reinecke, founder and publisher of *The German Tribune*, has died at the age of 62.

He was born in Hamburg where he went to school and University.

From smallest beginnings he built up a publishing house that tells the whole world about the Federal Republic of Germany.

It publishes press services, press reviews and magazines.

Work began in 1953 with a press service in Spanish for Spain and Latin America. Thoo came press services in Portuguese, Arabic and Japanese.

*German Features* (DaD) was reprinted a millionfold in newspapers all over the world, being sent out at one stage in 40 different languages.

In 1962 Friedrich Reinecke launched *The German Tribune*, a weekly review of the German press aimed at an international readership.

It currently appears in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian.

In 1966 the first magazine was published, covering political, economic, cultural and scientific life in the Federal Republic of Germany.

*HeAtid* (in Hebrew it means The Future) was the first language edition. Then came *Prisma* in Rumanian and *Profil* in Hungarian and Polish.

After protracted preparations *Guten Tag*, in Russian, appeared in 1979. Readers in the Soviet Union were joined in 1982 by readers in China.

The *German-Chinese Forum* is the latest edition in the mosaic of foreign-language publishing by the Friedrich Reinecke Verlag.

The company may specialise in foreign work but it also engages in domestic activities.

*Interpress Verlag* publishes a daily biographical press service, also the *West German Industrial Service* (did) on behalf of leading international companies.

*Übersee Rundschau* is published quarterly on behalf of German foreign trade associations.

*Aussenpolitik*, the German foreign affairs quarterly, is published in German and English.

At the time of his death, Herr Reinecke was president of the Association of German News Services.

## Dragged-out Middle East war pollutes desert and sea



The oil men would be there in a matter of days and the well would be capped in a few weeks if only they were allowed to get on with it.

But that would call for at least a partial truce, and neither side is prepared, even six months after the greatest catastrophe in the history of the Gulf, to agree to terms.

Iran, Iraq and five other Gulf states were only able to agree at Menama that their oil slick was the biggest ever and needed surveillance, but outside the zone of hostilities if you please!

So to this day no-one knows how much oil a day gushes out of the well that has sprung a leak after Iraqi aerial bombardment.

The Iranians say it is "only" 320,000 litres a day. Other estimates suggest the true figure is 1.6 million litres a day.

The Gulf states plan to confer again at some time or other. Maybe they will then decide to erect a joint memorial to the tortoises, dolphins and fish in the Gulf that have been exterminated by the oil pollution.

On their own they are clearly unable to arrange for a political agreement between Tehran and Baghdad on finally getting to the root of the problem.

It will be even more difficult to separate the two sides and persuade them to agree to peace terms that make neither side appear to be either the winner or the loser.

Both have been forced to abandon their respective war aims. Iraq, the aggressor, has failed to "liberate" the Iranian province of Khuzistan and its Arab-speaking people.

Iran, the counter-attacker, may for the most part have retaken lost terrain, but there is no longer any talk in Tehran of a march on Baghdad and the collapse of the hated Bath regime.

Is it impossible to reach agreement on the pre-war Shatt el-Arab border that Iraq unilaterally renounced, overran and has since respected?

Tehran's astronomically high reparations claims on Baghdad seem to be negotiable, but who is to get the two sides round the conference table?

The United Nations, the non-aligned movement, the Islamic organisation and individual countries such as Turkey have so far tried in vain.

The contribution of the two superpo-

Man is said to be a creature of habit. How else is one to account for the stolid equanimity with which people in Iran and Iraq have endured the war of attrition between their two countries for the past three years?

It is a war that has extinguished every spark of enthusiasm, any belief in the victory promised; a war of which the purported final offensive has been proclaimed half a dozen times, only to grind to a halt in the end.

It is a war that has become habitual, a part of everyday life under two dictatorships. The only way to end it soon could well be the collapse of one or the other.

It would be best of all if both reigns of terror were to vanish!

Not only the participants have grown accustomed to the war; so have the on-lookers. They are only occasionally taken aback when out-of-the-ordinary news is heard from the front or they themselves took like being affected by the fighting.

Oil has been gushing from bombed oil rigs into the Persian Gulf for the past six months without causing either a worldwide ecological catastrophe or an economic catastrophe on world oil markets.

It can only be a matter of time before the Gulf War, and the oil pollution as one of its most appalling consequences, emerge in world affairs.

What if, as so often in the past, all efforts to cap the oil and to sue for peace fail because the two sides are too fanatical and the mediators lack competence and authority?

Spiegel



## Bishops' messages for peace deserve more than a hasty reading

The peace messages of both the German and the American bishops have been judged superficially. And the same will happen when the forthcoming conference of German bishops releases the translation of the American pastoral letter on peace (together with its Dutch, Austrian, Belgian, Irish, Hungarian and East German counterparts).

There will again be hastily banded down praise and censure — perhaps along the lines of the firebrand Catholic theologian Uta Ranke-Heisemann who not too long ago planned the label "auxiliary NATO bishops" on Germany's churchmen because they were allegedly prepared to tolerate an ABC (atomic, biological, chemical) war. She called the American pastoral letter a "hermaphrodite of malice and brainwashing."

It is obvious that such criticism must be viewed with reservations.

But the praise some politicians had for the German peace message is also likely to be due to the hasty conclusion that the German bishops have tacitly given their blessing to the deployment of new US missiles in Germany.

Only a careful study shows that neither praise nor censure is warranted on the basis of the text itself.

There have been many comparisons of the American and the German peace messages, primarily to show how reactionary the one is and how progressive the other.

Yet the obvious thing would be to at least try to read the messages carefully in order to distil what the two groups of bishops said or wanted to say. Even those attempts are bound to remain incomplete — but this does not make them superfluous.

Let us start with the heading. The Germans deliberately called their pastoral letter a "Peace Message" while the Americans opted for "Pastoral Letter." This in itself indicates that the American message is more hindering than its German counterpart.

The titles also differ. The American message speaks of the challenge of peace, God's promise and our response, indicating the intention to come up with concrete answers. The German message is entitled "Justice Makes Peace," indicating that its theme can perhaps be summed up as "justice is another word for peace."

As if anticipating that the Third World churchmen in Vancouver would complain that the industrial world was so involved in its arms debate as to forget the famine in the Third World, the German bishops took this into account in their message.

A perusal of the American pastoral letter shows how much the American bishops see the problems in a national light. In numerous places they stress that the United States is a superpower with nuclear weapons, reminding the reader that the American church has, since Vietnam, made an about-turn in its assessment of war and peace.

To some extent, this national vantage point also explains why the American letter has had a one-sided fixation on a nuclear war ever since the first pages were drafted. This emphasis has remained despite many changes in the text.

There are experts who say that the

reason for this is that a conventional war would in any event not be waged on American soil.

The German bishops, on the other hand, write from the vantage point of those whom they have to protect; people who have no power to start a war or to decide on the use of nuclear weapons. As they see it, a conventional war is as evil as a nuclear one.

This could be due to the awareness that a conventional war would be as disastrous as a nuclear one for a country like the Federal Republic of Germany.

In any event, the national component should not be lost sight of when comparing the two messages.

This is not so when reading between the lines. Oversimplified, it seems that the Germans think more in terms of a representative democracy while the Americans think in terms of a grassroots democracy.

In other words, the Germans rely more on the competence of politicians and experts while the Americans feel entitled — or even called upon — to make their own judgment. They want to act and make the Administration act.

They criticise their Administration in a way that would be unthinkable in Germany.

This could have something to do with the emancipation drive of the American Catholics — unlike in Germany where there are traditionally close ties between the church and the Christian Democrats.

Another question (more or less in parenthesis) is whether the German bishops would have said things differently if Germany was a nuclear power.

Throughout its drafting phase, the American pastoral letter was open to



public discussion. Countless people had their say and were able to form an opinion.

This has both advantages and disadvantages. It is certainly an advantage to make it easy for the public to learn of the ultimate intention.

Misunderstandings about the intention can be avoided when the motion of a bishop to have a passage that was dropped in the second draft reinserted in the third draft is sustained with majority backing.

With the German message, it was only the final result that was made public. There was much speculation, some of it malicious. There can be little doubt that many a misinterpretation could have been avoided if more had been known about the drafting process.

For instance: the fact that one bishop, backed by others, threatened to withhold his approval if the final text retained a passage on the "first strike" with nuclear weapons shows how determined the bishops were not to judge individual weapons or strategies.

Interpretation would have been easier had the public known about this.

The consensus principle of the German bishops was both advantageous and disadvantageous. On the one hand, a paper must be enormously broad and general to be carried by all bishops; on

the other, all bishops can inter be pinned down on such a text.

Public discussion so far overlooks the common ground of the two messages. For example, they fully agree on the biblical peace concept including quotations to the effect that peace is both a gift of God and a task for mankind.

Both papers are based on a comprehensive concept of peace: peace with God, peace in one's own heart and peace among people.

The peace concept is never just political, and both papers operate on the assumption that there will never be total peace in this world — although this is a task assigned to Christians.

Many critics have applied wrong yardsticks here: it is foolish to apply only strategic criteria to such pastoral letters.

The last chapters of both letters, dealing with the pastoral consequences for peace work, are also very similar though in some cases the accents are placed differently.

Here, the Americans have established a conspicuous link with the abortion issue, holding that we must ask ourselves how long a nation that is prepared to constitutionally guarantee the right to kill defenceless human beings through abortion will show restraint when it seems advantageous, for strategic reasons, to kill millions of innocent people.

Here, too, the Americans are more concrete in their instructions, as in the passage where they urge Catholics to fast for peace on Fridays.

The passages that are addressed to the men and women in the arms industry must also be seen in a national context. Like the passage addressed to soldiers, they tell them quite clearly that they need not have a bad conscience regarding their work because the bishops accept the concept of deterrence though they reject the use of nuclear weapons.

The most important difference between the two peace messages lies in the different premises — something that must appear particularly interesting in an indeed revolutionary Catholicism in particular. Yet few seem to have noticed this.

The American bishops want to give concrete answers to concrete questions. As good shepherds, they want to point the way to their flock right down to strategic details.

The German bishops, on the other hand, do not want to shirk concrete answers but they consider that only experts can come up with specific answers. They, themselves, provide only the criteria; but as men of the church they have no way of saying whether a strategy meets these criteria.

The extent to which this moral and theological attitude (whereby the bishops provide the criteria while leaving the final judgment to experts) respects the maturity of Christians becomes obvious when the same approach is applied to other moral-theological questions such as contraception.

The dynamic contained in the three criteria that make deterrence only just tolerable becomes obvious when applied to concrete weapons. If this were done we would have to ask:

• Does the deployment of new mis-

siles make the waging of war more probable?  
• Is their deployment necessary to prevent war through deterrence?  
• Is their deployment compatible with effective arms limitation, reduction and disarmament sides?

The onus of proof lies with experts. Most people underestimate the radicalness of the bishops' position.

The Americans go a step further, condemning this weapon and the first strike. The German bishops avoid the question of whether they avoid dealing with the dual weapons which they do not consider good for civil.

The only question raised here is whether a change in outward appearance is really as striking. There is a statue of the Virgin in one wall of the building where the campaign premises are.

There she stands, her hands quietly in prayer. Alongside her pasters in hold coloura their protest against missile modernisation.

The office is sparsely equipped and a look of spontaneous disorderliness is typical of the alternative movement.

The church takes it for granted that it is duty-bound to promote peace and the securing of it to the extent that it undertakes to provide with evolution.

One passage that helps clarify several questions and is missing in the American pastoral letter is the significance of the Sermon on the Mount.

The German bishops do not view the Sermon on the Mount from a political action. On the other hand, they say, political sticks that apply to politicians — and not only in their private lives — although these yardsticks can be taken as direct instructions.

Another peculiarity of the paper is the chapter on the church's role in war and peace in the history.

This passage provides the basis for today's discussion within the church and is significant over and over again.

It shows how these teachings on the situation that prevail and that they are therefore a change.

It is noteworthy that the "just war" is dealt with in the second made a part of history.

The paper says that this is actually obsolete and that, if it should now only speak of a "deterrence".

The Americans, on the other hand, still essentially adhere to the idea of a "just war," which came into vogue to many. The Americans regard a conventional war as less than a nuclear one.

As mentioned earlier, the bishops omit the question of war, they indirectly say, is a question anyway: "It must be open."

"Any assessment of nuclear war is a strategy that is not in the line of this political aim (prevention of nuclear counter-espionage agency, in ed.)"

In other words: If the Christians were to assess war itself as a strategy, they arrive at conclusions similar to their American counterparts.

But they steer clear of the "nuclear scenario." They say they delve into it how to prevent and here they tolerate deterrence grounds mentioned earlier. The does not solve the controversy.

Continued on page 5

## PROTEST

## The peace movement pulls itself together

In a northern suburb of Bonn where the city still has a rural look preparations are under way for the campaign stationing Parish 2 and Cruise missiles in Germany.

The campaign coordinating committee has rented a shop in Rhalndorf, only a few miles from the corridors of power where government officials are wary that the campaigners may be cooked.

The only question raised here is whether a change in outward appearance is really as striking. There is a statue of the Virgin in one wall of the building where the campaign premises are.

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Continued on page 5

Central America and debates with militant workers.

Wednesday will be the day of workers, factories, farmers and social institutions. Franz Steinkühler, the Stuttgart regional leader of IG Metall, the iron, steel and engineering workers' union, has suggested a 15-minute token stoppage in factories all over the country.

The trades union confederation has been quick to rule out the idea. It sees it as an illegal political strike.

But as the trade unions are keen to take part in the campaign week the last word has probably not yet been said on the subject.

Thursday is to be schools and universities day. Lessons and lectures are to be scrapped and debates on problems of armaments and peace held instead.

Friday as the day of parliaments and Ministries is envisaged as a day on which the campaign to set up nuclear-free zones is to be publicised.

There are also plans to hold special sessions of parliamentary bodies of one kind and another.

A variety of activities will be held in connection with the four mass rallies. In Bonn, for instance, a human chain is to be formed round the government area.

Demonstrations will be convened on the embassies of the nuclear powers America, Russia, Britain, France, India and China.

There will be a "plebisite" as part of which people are called on to hang the peace movement's symbols on walls and in windows.

Meetings and platform debates will be held all over the city, with reports given by local and regional peace groups, followed by the mass rally in the Hofgarten.

With such a wide range of activities planned, the coordinating committee, which is keen to point out that its work is financed by donations and not by funds provided by Mr Andropov, aims to register the entire city as the location of its demonstration.

The rally will be held in the pedestrian precinct, the Hofgarten and Popelendorfer Allee.

In Hamburg the rally is to converge from meeting points in various parts of the city on the Rathaus end the port.

A human chain 108 kilometres long is to be formed between Stuttgart and Neu-Ulm. Blockade activities are planned in West Berlin.

The peace movement has great expectations of the imaginative individual groups are to put to use and the numbers of people who are likely to take part.

The Bonn head office says cautiously that more than the 300,000 people who attended the last Bonn rally are expected to take part in peace movement activities this October.



Jo Leinen... aggression is not politics. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Ja Leinen is more forthright. "We are already thinking in terms of a million," he says.

Activities will not be limited to the one week. Many other moves are planned beforehand. Peace camps are being held all over the country for training in non-violent resistance.

A US military installation in Swabia is to be blockaded to September by demonstrators including leading writers, such as Heinrich Böll and Günter Grass, Social Democrats such as Erhard Eppler and Oskar Lafontaine, and all 28 Green MPs in Bonn.

Later next month Artists for Peace are to hold open-air concerts in Hamburg featuring a host of well-known bands and stars such as Udo Lindenberg, Franz-Josef Degenhardt and Wolf Biermann.

There can be little doubt that the peace movement will be more active than ever before in the months to come. But will there be the much-vaunted hot autumn?

Jo Leinen takes a dim view of "talk of violence" that plays a part in fostering bitterness and hard feelings on both sides.

He is still hopeful of results from a discussion to be held at the Protestant Church Academy in Loccum, near Hannover, between politicians, leading police officers and representatives of peace movement.

He hopes this gathering, which is to be held early in September, will end all risks of polarisation between the peace movement and the police.

Misgivings and reservations about the gathering may still be voiced on all sides, but Leinen feels it is important as a means of ensuring that aggression is not mistaken for politics.

But it will still be a political tightrope walk, as Social Democrat Leinen is well aware after the clashes between police and demonstrators in Krefeld last month.

He realises that if violence is taken to excess the credibility of the peace movement will be at stake.

"We must prepare our activities so well that violence cannot occur," he says. "We will have nothing to do with people who espouse violence. Non-violence is the only way to go about it."

The non-violent success of the 1981 and 1982 peace rallies is in his view an example of the way activities should be arranged.

But can confrontation be ruled out entirely? "The peace movement," Leinen says, "is not a peace police."

Christine Zauzich  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
5 August 1983)

Holzer Verfarth  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 August 1983)



## FINANCE

## Inflexibility blamed for East Bloc's economic crisis

One of the reasons for economic crisis in the East Bloc is that the system is not able to make fundamental reforms. Neither is it able to work out a strategy to cope, says Professor Seiffert. That sets the tone for the book. He offers not a glimmer of hope for the East Bloc economies. Nor for the people affected by them.

He says the reforms are needed to change the inefficiency of the central planning system and to create a flexibility able to deal with variations in world market conditions.

A Kiel university professor, Seiffert is more familiar than most Westerners with the ideas, plans, hopes and problems in Comecon's executive suites.

He was a legal adviser to Comecon from 1969 to 1977 and met many of its top brass. As a frequent visitor to Comecon headquarters in Moscow, he had plenty of opportunity to discuss their problems.

His years in Moscow also gave him a first hand view of the limitations of the organisation and the roots of its crisis.

He has pondered the problem as to whether the East Bloc can escape the economic crisis that is clearly looming and that is bound to have its impact on the West as well.

His answer to the question raised in the title of his book is that optimism is unwarranted.

Far from just presenting a report on Comecon, the author provides much background material and analyses based on extensive personal experience. All this has resulted in sound advice on how the West should respond to the crisis.

He rejects the idea that the West should accelerate the destabilisation of the East Bloc because this would not hasten but prolong the decline.

But he warns against economic and financial aid without strings attached, i.e. without any control over what happens with it and without insistence that measures to put the economy back on its feet be introduced.

Professor Seiffert rejects the Western theory that Soviet-type political systems must be kept stable and the ruling parties strengthened.

Such a policy, he says, can only lead to political systems dictated by the Communist Party.

He shocks the reader with his call on the West to operate on the assumption that the "basic conflict of the two systems is irreconcilable."

The author stresses, however, that maintaining one's own position does not mean "forgoing a change in the general political and social status quo."

As he sees it, the West's policy towards the Comecon states must strive to bring about such a change with peaceful means and within the framework of international law. The general direction of the drive must be "towards a lasting peace in Europe by progressing beyond détente as a mere containment of the basic conflict."

Professor Seiffert: "This also includes overcoming the division of Germany."

His opening chapter, entitled "A West German in Comecon," reads like a thriller.

He describes the establishment of Comecon as "Stalin's answer to the

Weltweit, Galtner, Kann der Ostblock überleben? Der Comecon und die Krise des Sozialistischen Wirtschaftssystems (Can the East Bloc survive? Comecon and the Crisis of the Socialist Economic System), Gustav Lübbe Verlag, Bergisch Gladbach, 284pp, DM34.

Marshall Pinn" and revealing surprising background information on the invasion of Czechoslovakia (in his chapter "Brezhnev's response to Dubcek's attempts at reform").

The author, who took part in many Comecon conferences, describes how the organisation operates, the way in which its members can influence it and even the role of the "Germans in Comecon."

But the essence of his book are the analyses of the causes of the economic crisis in the East and the practical effects of ideology within the system.

He sees the root of the troubles in the "inefficiency of the central planning system that would need fundamental reforms to bring about and lastingly ensure prosperity and be able to flexibly cope with impulses and setbacks resulting from world market conditions."

An absolute must if the crisis is to be overcome is to introduce reforms that would change the system, he says.

Professor Seiffert puts his finger on the core of the problem: "The system's inability to introduce fundamental reforms is one of the reasons for the crisis and the lack of a strategy with which to overcome it."

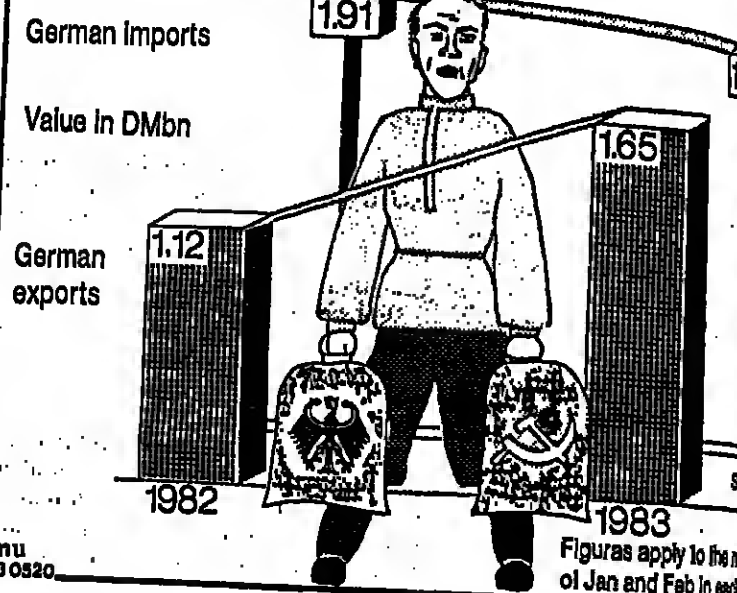
Incidentally, doubts as to the viability of the socialist economic system have been voiced in the GDR with different degrees of clarity for years, among others by Professor Fritz Behrens.

A member of the Academy of Science in East Berlin, Behrens was rumoured to be the "actual father of the new economic system" which seemed promising but was dropped by Erich Honecker.

As far back as 1966, Professor Behrens wrote: "In view of the rising level of production and a growing variety of needs, the effectiveness of centrally controlled administrative methods is no longer sufficient. More effectiveness should now be achieved by a meaningful blend of central and decentralised management..."

Continued on page 7

## Trade with Soviet Union



## Raw materials for equipment to booming trade with Soviet Union

Germany's trade with the Soviet Union is growing fast despite heavy restrictions on political grounds.

The volume of exports has grown so much over the years that it now totals half as much again as the Saudi Arabian total and is nearly half the amount sent to the USA.

Other nations are also increasing trade with the Russians. Japan now exports more than Germany.

This all indicates that the Soviet Union is trying to modernise its own industry by stepping up imports from the West.

The gas-pipeline deal with Western Europe is only one example. The Russians have shown more interest in a wide range of manufactured goods.

This new era of expansion is an opportunity for German industry, which has an excellent reputation in the Soviet Union. Political considerations are the main handicap.

The Soviet Union has something that Germany doesn't have: raw materials. It has more than anybody else, while the Federal Republic is the world's third largest buyer of them.

The Soviet Union also needs what Germany makes: industrial plant and machinery. It has the equipment the Russians need to exploit their huge supply of natural resources.

There is yet another reason why the Soviet Union is an ideal trading partner.

Unlike other growing nations Latin America and Asia has no financing problems. On the contrary, its assets at foreign banks are growing and its foreign debt has fallen to less than DM2.5bn in five years.

As a result, few other nations are able to absorb as much as the Soviet Union in the immediate future. A wrong assessment of ideology's especially in view of the east-west gas deal that will start construction in the mid-1980s.

Moscow has made it quite clear it intends using that money to modernise its industry.

This makes such major Soviet projects as coal liquefaction, chemical and the modernised transport system quite feasible.

The Kremlin has reaffirmed its intention to give most of these orders to German companies because previous projects have been handled to the detriment of both sides.

Germany's industry is particularly interested in such orders because the production capacity.

It is not surprising that German industrial managers and bankers have flocked to Moscow.

The main threat to this promising development is political. But the main obstacle is not American opposition about a transfer of technology.

The Soviet leadership has quite clear talks with Bonn. German order books will only be filled if the Geneva missile talks are successful.

But past experience has shown Germany's trade with the Bloc to be amazingly robust and comes to political influences. It has successfully weathered both the oil and a series of embargoes.

Even though the missiles are more serious than previous crises is no reason for German leaders to throw in the towel. It should be done cautiously.

This would not only benefit the Bloc but also help maintain a possible breakdown of the talks and help subsequent relations.

There is nothing to indicate that the Soviet Union thinks differently on this issue — even if it talks differently.

Hans Georg

(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 20 Aug)

## BUSINESS

## Ledger domain: vanishing trick of the private bank



Germany's private banks are a vanishing breed. One after the other is being absorbed by bigger competitors. The latest victim is Frankfurt's Bank für Sozialwirtschaft.

The private bank, already a shareholder, has bought the remaining ten per cent of the shares for DM 100 million from Philipp von Bethmann, who thus relinquished his position as a personally liable partner. He is the sixth in a long line of Bethmann bankers.

Hamburg's Bank Berenberg, Gossler & Co., which was leading money as far as 1990, now has 40 per cent of its shares held by Norddeutsche Landesbank.

Back in the 19th century that private bankers themselves created competition that is now taking them over.

Some of Hamburg's private banks that had traditionally specialised in foreign trade financing found that they could no longer compete when oil prices exploded. Their assets were not enough to finance even one-tanker loads.

This is how the Hamburg bank, Marcard & Co., was taken over by the French Banque Indosuez which has held 83 per cent of the shares since 1982.

So exclusive are some of the private banks that many people wanting to open accounts are politely told to go to the savings bank around the corner.

The private bankers are only interested in top customers. They leave the personnel-intensive mass business to the big banks.

Some, like Conrad Hinrich Donner, now 68 per cent owned by Veroins- und Westbank, are meantime prepared to make an exception.

This does not apply to Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. (SMH) of Frankfurt, Hamburg and Offenbach. The minimum deposit there is DM500,000.

But the customer is pampered. Highly skilled portfolio managers look after the money needs of the chosen few. For example, 100 of SMH's 349 staff members are securities analysts and portfolio managers.

According to Hamburg's private bankers, a customer can get his portfolio manager out of bed at 2 a.m. when he stands a good chance of getting not only a sound investment tip but also a drink to go with it.

It is not only wealthy individuals but major industrial corporations as well that like to use private banks for their more "delicate" deals.

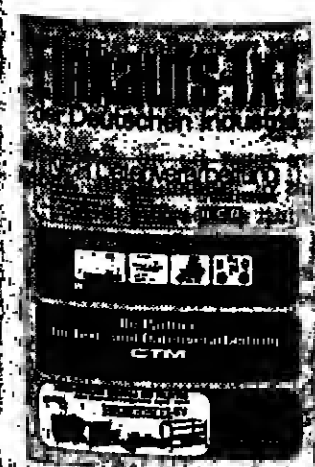
Berenberg, Gossler & Co. has businesses, the City of Hamburg, publishing houses, shipyards and oil companies among its customers.

What does remain open is the question of how long an ideology can be a meaningful part of a system in which the people have rejected this ideology as fit only for the wastepaper basket.

Professor Seiffert should delve into the question and perhaps answer it in his forthcoming second printing of his book.

Axel Ostrowski  
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

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Marcard & Co. seriously as a private bank.

For its mass business, the Marcard Bank has acquired a 66 per cent stake in Fischer & Co., Hamburg, a private bank with a balance of DM448m (1982).

Here, customers are coddled whatever the size of their deposits. They appreciate this and do not run to a big bank for a fraction of a percentage point, says von Marcard.

Wetzel of Berenberg, Gossler & Co. offers his customers a once-a-year golfing spree: "I don't like to miss out on a deal, but golf is a passion with me."

Iwan Herstatt (of the now defunct Herstatt Bank) is said to have been a wizard at drumming up business. He never went anywhere without a batch of account opening forms. He was a great believer in word-of-mouth advertising, and it seems to have worked splendidly with him.

The most successful of Germany's private banks is Sal. Oppenheim & Cie (founded in 1789) of Cologne and Frankfurt. Its 1982 balance was DM10.2 bn (payroll 673). This puts this private bank among Germany's 50 largest, followed by Trinkhaus & Burkhart (DM5.1 bn and a payroll of 645). Since 1980, Britain's Midland Bank has had a 66.6 per cent stake in Trinkhaus & Burkhart.

Among the other large private banks are SMH (DM3.4 bn and 349 employees) and Warburg, Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. (DM2.3 bn, payroll 418).

"Prospects for private banks have never been as good as now," comments Joachim Wetzel. And indeed the private bankers look to the future with optimism.

They pin their hopes on their personalised counselling for each branch of business, estate management and letters of credit.

The private banks are in an excellent position to handle foreign deals through correspondent banks abroad. Financial deals can be wrapped up within a matter of hours.

Comments the spokesman of one of the mammoth banks: "There will and there should always be private banks. They're simply part of our banking landscape."

And it is not only the big banks that are investing in the future.

Since the beginning of this year, a computer company has been tinkering with a special computer programme for private banks at Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Marlene Röder

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 28 July 1983)



Second, because their current relations with the United States, Britain and France are, to put it cautiously, a little only the chilly side, while the process of

At present there can be no doubt that he is No. 1, but his fairly advanced age makes it seem doubtful whether he can hold on to this position for any length of time.

So it cannot be long before new men will have to take over key posts in the Soviet leadership, and that will be no easy task.

they will be the first Soviet leaders who did not learn the ropes under Stalin; all three have made their way to the top since Stalin's death in March 1953.

...than in the past on the rights of  
-Russian nationalities.  
...in the economic sector a number of  
...are officially termed

My aim is not to make this  
on by way of an occasion for  
sober assessment.

Atlantic alliance and the North Atlantic decision while at the same time...

Meeting the other side half-way does not make it easier, as is often believed. Growing mistrust on the part

must not be forgotten.  
more clearly our own  
ted, the more consistently  
ght for, the more exactly

Herbert  
(Din Walt, 6 August 1944)

He took over well-known companies such as Junkers and Heinkel, Albatros (one of the oldest aircraft companies in the world), Focke and Henschel, Wolf and Weser-Flugzeugbau.

Thus Dornier jr. puts it like this: "We are still in business because we are not raiders, because we are versatile and not determined to try our hands at

Despite the international recession the chili wind of competition Don have retained a fair share of the

the spirit of German aviation pioneer as embodied by the founder Domier and his son Claudius.

A figure that is extremely telling

The Do 27 was followed by the Sky-servant, a versatile short take-off aircraft, and the latest model in the series, the Do 228.

100. That's how optimistic we are," says Bernhard Schmidt.

These are words that are far from common in the aircraft industry these

research, development and production contracts.

fighter aircraft that has naturally played a large part in taking the company's aircraft construction turnover to DM534m per annum.

Dornier have lately taken on a new role as suppliers for the European A



Turnover has undeniably increased

Esu, the European Space Agency, has acknowledged Dornier's expertise in awarding the company leadership of the consortium that designed and built

Dornier are also associated with the Glotto space probe that will be sent up to take a closer look at Halley's comet.

Dornier by no means regard the use of shock waves to break up kidney stones as a sideline. This is a sector in

Dornier also manufacture measurement and control equipment for environmental protection and have built textile machinery in Lindau since the 1940s.

The emphasis nonetheless remains on middle-of-the-road aircraft construction.

Over the post-war decades Dornier

Over the post-war decades Dornier have manufactured over 1,000 short take-off planes of all kinds that have proved satisfactory in use all over the world.

They are banking on this fund of experience in launching the DM4m Do 228 in competition with US manufacturers in Britain, Canada and Brazil.

The Soviet Union manufactures similar aircraft but they are not serious

That makes them far too expensive to run to Western markets and for Third World countries.

Market research experts estimate that in the next 12 years there will be a demand for about 3,500 turboprop aircraft in the Do 228 category.

Dornier would like to make sure of a large slice of the cake: at least 450, including 300 by the end of the present decade.

The DO 228 has sold well of late in Malaysia, Taiwan, Bhutan, Nigeria, Norway and Sweden, where the competition was nearly unopposed.

Sales figures seem to confirm that Dornier are heading in the right direction. Dornier sales executives hope even to gain a foothold in the US market.

The short-term target, to build and sell three Do 228s per month, has virtually been reached. The first 14 have

There are 18 orders in hand and 49 options, which is far from bad, especially

options, which is far from bad, especially as more orders seem likely to follow. The Do 228 certainly shows that Dornier have again been quick to size up the market.

For years there has been talk of a renaissance of small and medium-sized propeller aircraft. Dornier developed

"It is part of the Dornier tradition,"

"But we aren't emulators. We have

But we aren't gamblers. We have carefully calculated the risk we are running. Our scientific staff and our experience guarantee that."

With a glance at seemingly all-powerful competitors in Europe and overseas, he adds: "We may be a medium-sized company but the so-called big boys are often not that big."

Knowledge is power, as Dornier have been well aware for over 60 years. Success bears out the attitude taken by the

**last independent operator in the German aerospace industry.**  
**Karl Morgenstern**  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt)

5 August 1983



## THE ENVIRONMENT

## Earth's temperature set to rise, and human beings will be to blame

Global mean temperature on the surface of the Earth will increase by about two degrees centigrade in the next 40 years, says Bonn climatologist Hermann Flohn.

Writing in *Geographische Rundschau* on the basis of what was known at the end of 1982, he says the estimated increase will be due to gases released into the atmosphere by virtue of human activities.

About seven tenths of a degree will be due to the higher carbon dioxide count in the atmosphere.

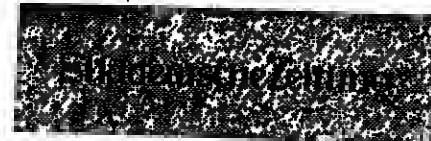
A further six tenths will be due to nitrogen fertiliser, the end-product of which is nitrous oxide, or laughing gas. The third major factor will be a higher level of water evaporation, accounting for a temperature increase of 0.4 degrees.

Combustion of fossil fuels currently releases 5.3 gigatons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, and the output is increasingly by 2.2 per cent per annum.

Destruction of the tropical rain forest at a rate of 160,000 square km per year adds a further two to four gigatons annually.

According to the most reliable estimates the atmosphere absorbs about 55 per cent of carbon dioxide and the seas the remaining 45 per cent.

The carbon dioxide count in the atmosphere has increased from 290 parts



per million in 1900 to over 340 parts per million at the beginning of this year.

It is currently increasing at a rate of 1.2 parts per million a year.

The less biomass there is, the less carbon from the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is absorbed by plants and the faster the carbon dioxide count increases.

In Central Europe, and arguably in North America, forest growth is steadily declining. It is certainly declining rapidly in German woods and forests.

The estimates do not take into account the increase in carbon dioxide that is likely to result from the demise of trees and forests.

The Bundestag commission of inquiry into future atomic energy policy reported in 1980 that experts were agreed an energy policy aimed at growth would have a specific effect.

Even if the emphasis were to be on promoting atomic energy the result would be a heavy consumption of fossil fuels.

Energy saving, especially electric power, is likely to have a positive effect on the carbon dioxide problem, Flohn claims.

This aspect was covered exhaustively

by Wilfried Bach, of Münster, last year in a book entitled *Gefahr für unser Klima* (Danger for the Climate).

"We are burning up in 200 to 300 years the fossil fuels nature, in the shape of photosynthesis, took 400 million years to produce," Flohn writes.

What consequences will a mean temperature increase of two degrees by the year 2020 have?

In the early Middle Ages, about the year 1000, when the Vikings colonised southern Greenland, the entire region must have been ice-free.

In those days the mean annual temperature was one degree higher than it is today.

Deep-sea drilling has shown that about 120,000 years ago, in the interglacial period, the temperatures were warmer than at any time in the past 700,000 years.

In those days the mean annual temperature was two to two and a half degrees higher than it is today.

Lions, mammoths and hippo flourished in southern England. Their bones have also been found in gravel pits near Worms on the Rhine.

In those days the sea-level was five to seven metres higher than it is today. The seas extended to Siberia and linked the Arctic Ocean with the Baltic. Scandinavia and Finland were islands.

To judge the consequences of even greater increases in temperature we must go even further back in time.

Facts found in relation to climate history are in keeping to a surprising degree with the results of model estimates.

If there were a substantially higher carbon dioxide count and level of other toxins and mean temperatures were four degrees higher than today, conditions such as prevailed in the late tertiary period might recur.

In those days, between 14 and three and a half million years ago, the Antarctic was covered by an icecap but the Arctic wasn't.

Silt and peat deposits such as today occur in southern Tunisia accumulated in the Vienna basin and the plateau along the upper reaches of the Rhine.

Flohn says the arid zones could move 400 to 800 kilometres further north toward Central Europe.

The sub-tropical rain zone would become narrower and likewise head north. California, the Mediterranean and the Middle East would be totally drought-stricken.

Exact regional forecasts cannot be made because in the late tertiary period the mountain ranges did not, for the most part, yet exist.

They now exercise a critical influence on the climate. Besides, massive volcanic eruptions could cool the Earth down rather than heating it up further.

It looks as though the resurgence of volcanic activity since 1963 has ensured that the 0.5-degree temperature increase that might have been expected in view of exhaust fumes has not yet occurred.

Flohn stresses that all current forecasts must be seen in the light of what is strictly limited knowledge. There has yet to be a model capable of satisfactorily simulating the present-day climate with its seasonal variations.

Martin Urban

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 August 1983)

## The remarkable properties of the neem tree

The neem tree, a member of the mahogany family that grows widely in Africa and a range of unusual properties. It promises a prospect for the future.

*Azadirachta indica* is its name. It is useful because it is fireproof and impervious to the attacks of termites and its leaves used as cattle fodder.

Agents refined from its leaves are used to fight many insects. The neem oil, although highly used to lubricate engines and soap.

The waste that is left over has been pressed out of the effective fertiliser that has no effect on pests.

Small wonder the neem tree has been the subject of international conferences held by the University department of phytopathology and zoology and financed by Bonn government agency for technical cooperation with the World.

Professor Heinz Schmittner in the Giessen University is what is so important about the tree in particular.

According to extremely WHO estimates there are fatalities a year in Third World countries due to misuse of chemicals.

The number of less lethal poisonings is probably substantial, and the level of environmental pollution is high too.

What small farmers in the World particularly need is a simple and effective way to protect their plants that can be easily applied.

It must control as many pests as possible yet be harmless to other warm-blooded animals. It was shown in 1972 that the neem seed pressed from shedding their skin of development in other ways.

Professor Schmittner says substances are effective in locusts, caterpillars, beetles, cicadas, gnat young, three live on plant roots and pests ravage grain stores.

They have proved more effective artificial substances in combating cabbage moth and a West African beetle.

He notes with amazement that extract seems not only to be natural enemies of rice and pests; it can even enhance crop.

Fertiliser consisting of neem seed pressings has been used in the Philippines to boost yield in the Philippines to boost yield to 1.3 tonnes per hectare.

This was partly due to the substances temporarily destroying a number of ostracods that live in fields when they are under water.

The algae that these little mollusks eat flourished accordingly they died they produced chemicals that functioned as a fertiliser for rice plants.

(Nürnbergischer Nachrichten, 7 August 1983)

## LITERATURE

## Cul-de-sac, Sackgasse, strada chiusa: exit out of translators' blind alley

Heard addressed to Slawomir, Dom Literatury, near Kreisau, Federal Republic of Germany, was held without difficulty by the working office.

"House of Literature," the Post decided, must be the European translators' College in Straelen, 35km on the Dutch border.

Straelen, the first institution of its kind in Europe, was opened in 1980. It clearly made a name for itself in the field than Krefeld.

Translators from many Western European countries felt it would be a good idea to set up a centre of this kind when first suggested some years ago.

Translators from the East Bloc countries could hardly be keener to join the college, while links are being forged with China and

sounds as though it were somewhat like the Bundespräsident in Cologne or the simultaneous translation facilities of the European Community in Brussels.

Straelen is entirely different. It is a furnished six-room house, Mühlenstrasse 10, not far from the market square.

A dozen translators can live and work at Straelen for a while. There is a library and a common work room. And that's it.

The house is now far too small. A building costing DM2m is under construction. The college is run on an annual budget of DM300,000.

Two thirds of the costs are met by the Rhine-Westphalia, the remainder by donations. Straelen sounds more like a family launched on the basis of private initiative, as indeed it was.

It was set up on the initiative of a group of translators with a view to coordinating activities and gaining the opportunity of learning from one another.

The idea of a European translators' college was born about 10 years ago at the Basle Talks, held in November 1972.

Translators are the least-known cogs in the wheel of literature even though they are the most essential.

Other bestselling novel, one non-fiction bestseller in three and nine out of 10 crime novels, science fiction tales, and TV series are translations.

In most cases no-one knows who the translator is. His name isn't mentioned.

Slawomir Tophoven, the translator of Beckett, Claude Simon and others into German, was the prime mover and persistent campaigner.

First thought in terms of the Tolstoy School, a translators' college that had been founded over 700 years ago. Why should an institution only be possible in the Middle Ages?

Let us take a look at a normal working day at Mühlenstrasse 10 in Straelen, today. Klaus Birkenhauer is preparing for the next weekend's activities.

The translators from English and has written several books of his own, including one about Beckett.

A group of Dutch translators will be working on a new project. Transla-



tion in teamwork is a welcome change from day-to-day work.

It has also achieved results, such as the publication of jointly translated books such as a selection of essays by Jean Cayrol.

One of the main aims of the college is to make the work of translation transparent and controllable, to show how a translation comes about and why one choice is made rather than another.

Another is to document work and to set up a library of translations, which is, incidentally, an idea dating back to Goethe.

When Goethe was sent the first translation of his Hermann and Dorothea into a foreign language he read it immediately and said it ought to be put alongside the original as being equal in quality.

Translators at Straelen have, for instance, checked each other's work. They reread Thomas Mann's 'Magic Mountain' to see how the various translators coped with the more difficult passages.

The Magic Mountain is the tale of an individual illness and also that of illness as such and the collapse of an entire society.

At one point in the novel there is a reference to *der blaue Heinrich*, who is rendered by the French translator as *Henri le Bleu*.

The English translator was found to have gone one step better and referred to the Blue Peter. The verb 'to peter' is clearly appropriate, while the Blue Peter is a flag flown by ships that still out to sea and may never return.

## Books nestle happily where pigs and sheep once mucked around

The International Young People's Library has moved to new quarters on the outskirts of Munich, surrounded by small lakes in a neat and friendly landscape.

It spent over 30 years in Schwabing, in cramped city-centre accommodation. The library, which is the only one of its kind in the world, now has 10 times as much room.

It is housed in Schloss Blutenburg, a historic monument renovated for DM20m and fitted out with the latest in library facilities.

The 400,000 books in 120 languages are looked after by a fresh team of librarians: in what used to be a dual hunting lodge and moated castle.

The castle needed thorough restoration. It used to be a convent but was last used to house pigs and sheep by a local farmer.

So it is hardly surprising that the repairs took three years. The result is a library atmosphere with a difference.

So the translation in this instance succeeded in underpinning the atmosphere of the original novel.

Elmar Tophoven is one of the most important contemporary translators into German, partly because he has spent years trying not only to present his own work but also to show how his has set about it.

His aim is to make the art of translation teachable. As the leading spirit of the college he is keen to set standards of translation ever higher.

"At present," he says, "the lessons to be learnt from a translation are learnt by young linguists who compare it with the original."

His idea is to supply a commentary on the translation as well as the translation itself. He feels 180 printed pages of book will produce about 1,400 translator's footnotes.

Many observations will relate only to the personal development of the translator, but points constantly arise that are of more general interest and could be incorporated in dictionaries.

These points, he says, should be collected and filed in an electronic German-English, German-French or German-Spanish dictionary.

Straelen already has a newly-installed computer capable of doing the donkey work.

If everything works, and it surely will, the translators' college is bound to emerge as a major venue for literary debate.

Translators read books very closely. When Tophoven was translating Beckett's *Compagnie* into German (and a commentary to go with it) he noticed how freely Beckett himself translated his work.

Beckett writes his original work in English and then translates it into

French. The French version was very freely and imaginatively translated in certain sections.

Tophoven felt encouraged not to stick too closely to the literal text but to try and find German phrases that were more in keeping with what Beckett had to say.

The translators' next aim, he says, is to set up a round-the-clock telephone service.

If someone in Bavaria is translating a book from the Spanish and comes across a phrase he is not familiar with he will then be able to ring Straelen and ask.

So all probability Straelen will know the answer. Its reference library and dictionary section are so comprehensive that they are probably already better than most university libraries.

There is virtually day-by-day proof that the word has got around. Many of the problems with which foreign translators confront Straelen are problems that only German translators can readily solve.

## A curly one

An American who was translating theoretical work by Friedrich Schiller, for instance, rang to ask why some passages were italicised.

He failed to see why. In his view there were so many much more important comments that were not in italics. What was the point?

His problem was soon solved. Italicised passages in Schiller's theoretical writings are not set in italics to emphasise their content.

The purpose is to emphasise pronunciation. When these words are accentuated, Schiller's will be seen to have been a Swabian accent.

That is a point that is unlikely to occur so readily to anyone who doesn't come from southern Germany. But Klaus Birkenhauer comes from down south and was able to offer a ready explanation.

Christian Lindor

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1983)

authorities are strict and language barriers or paper shortages prevent prompt delivery.

The details are outlined by Lioba Betten, 34, the new deputy director, a Munich librarian.

There is a gigantic underground warehouse of books beneath the Linden tree and the apple trees in the castle courtyard.

About 50,000 children's books of historic interest are kept in fireproof, waterproof quarters.

Over 300,000 volumes are stored in accordance with the latest techniques, including the four fifths of the 50,000 volumes of secondary literature that are not immediately available on demand.

The library was set up after the Second World War to promote peace and international understanding.

Frau Betten and her boss, Andreas Bode, 40, who comes from Leipzig, have yet to put in serious public relations work for their new home.

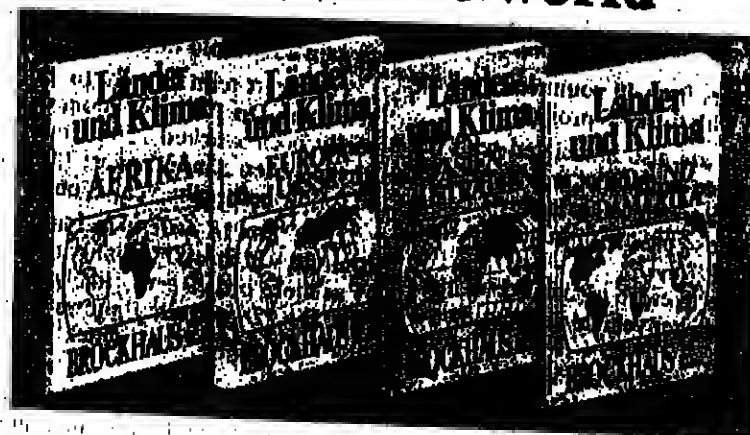
But there are already 300 applications by children and young people to borrow books. Films based on books are to be shown once a month; the first was Erich Kästner's *Konten der Tiere*.

There are also plans for language courses, exhibitions and readings.

dpa

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 August 1983)

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America. 172 pp., DM 22.80;

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Europe/USFR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

## Look it up in Brockhaus

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## ■ MEDICINE

## Treating spine complaints gets to root of other problems



Among the most common forms of complaint today are those which affect the body's system of controlling its movement. This involves the skeleton, the nerves and the muscles.

Most of the problems stem from the spine column. Sixty per cent of women and 80 per cent of men over 50 have degenerative changes in the spine, according to Professor Herbert Juergens, a pioneer in spinal research.

But he says that this degeneration alone does not always cause problems, especially if the muscle system surrounding the spine is strong enough to support it.

There could, however, be disorders of the complicated vertebrae system without symptoms.

The diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the muscular skeletal system is the specialised field of "manual medicine" or "chiropractic".

Both terms are derived from the word "hand" (one in Latin, one in Greek). The reason for this is that functional changes of the skin, muscles and joints can usually only be discovered through a painstaking manual examination. Frequently, the complaint can be alleviated or cured through manipulation.

Chiropractic manipulation has been in use for thousands of years. But until recently modern European medicine left this field to non-medical specialists, chiropractors.

In America, a variant of this manual medicine, osteopathy, has gained academic recognition, and the Doctor of Osteopathy degree equals a general medical degree. This was pointed out by Professor Friedrich Loew at the recent 7th Interdisciplinary Forum of the German Medical Association in Cologne.

Loew urged that this neglected medical discipline be given more emphasis in medical training in this country.

German chiropractors now receive their training in practical courses organised by the German Society for Manual Medicine in Neutrauburg and Hamm. Only four German medical schools teach manual medicine.

Doctors who have passed several of these courses can become members of the Society and, following a final examination, add the word "Chiropractic" to their nameplate.

Patients should know about this before they consult a chiropractor because manual medicine was with some reason looked at with suspicion for a long time.

Conventional medicine left chiropractic to outsiders, primarily people without a medical degree who knew how to manipulate but frequently used this practice where it was not called for and could therefore be harmful.

Chiropractors today keep within their limitations. E. Schwarz, president of the Swiss Medical Society for Manual Medicine, told a German Medical Association Congress in Montecatini-Terme recently.

Even so, there were doctors who manipulated the spine column without having the experience. They had simply learned a few grips and positions.

Many national health organisations provided lists of doctors qualified to carry out manual examinations and treatment.

But some of these lists, such as the one in Berlin, are compiled from information provided by national health doctors, criticised Berlin orthopaedic specialist Karl-Helmut Drogula, president of the German Society for Manual Medicine. They did not take into account whether the person listed was actually a trained chiropractor.

A chiropractor with a sound knowledge of the necessary techniques who uses manipulation only where it is really called for can provide relief for a great many pain-ridden patients.

A Swiss survey of internists shows that about 30 per cent of their patients could profit from manual medicine. The percentage is likely to be even higher for general practitioners or orthopaedists, said Schwarz.

Disorders due to a blockage between vertebrae are particularly suitable for chiropractic treatment.

This type of blockage, which is functional rather than anatomic, restricts a joint's normal scope of movement. Appropriate manipulation can restore this movement and rid the patient of pain.

In some cases, all complaints can be removed with a simple twist resulting in an audible click. A case in point is lumbago, a painful condition involving the lumbar muscles.

But such instant successes are the exception rather than the rule. Schwarz told the congress that manipulation or

the softer technique of osteopathic mobilisation must be only part of a comprehensive individual therapy plan. Dr Drogula also stressed the interplay of manual medicine and other therapeutic measures and warned against using chiropractic only. A surprisingly large number of disorders can be treated by manipulation provided this warning is heeded. Some types of headaches, dizziness, shoulder and arm pains and cricks in the neck are to disorders of the neck section of the spine column.

Pain that seems to radiate from the groin in a foreign country. It transpired time and again at the Montecatini congress that disorders of the spine column disorders in hand with muscular tension and a strengthening of the corset" that supports the spine. These insights are based on results of research into muscle activity, especially the work of Junda (Prague).

According to this research, important to prevent muscular disorders in patients with disorders of the spine column and its vertebrae. Systematic stretching of muscles that have been shortened result of inactivity and exercise strengthen muscles with a support well as a movement function can be restored.

As a result, it is not enough to prescribe physical exercises. The must tell the physiotherapist what to practice with the patient. If he is to stay well, Schwarz said.

Complications as a result of therapy occur primarily when they have been applied where they not have been used. For example, acute joint inflammation, rheumatism or organic diseases of the spine column.

Jiri Dvorak, Berne, told the congress that a survey showed complications in an estimated 10 per cent of manipulations over the past decades.

Even assuming a large number of reported complications, it is obvious that manual medicine is effective at a relatively low risk ratio also an economical type of therapy.

Dr Drogula pointed to the advantages of manual medicine over drugs: Manual therapy is locally while a drug frequently has a desirable side effect involving the whole of the human organism. Coded, however, that manual medicine also used medication.

Gerhard Graf (Lobbecker Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)



### Just the jab!

Five-language dog tags for diabetes are now available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. They are used to explain the problem for holidaymakers in case of an emergency.

Heart frequently originates in the chest section of the spine column. Hip pains need not necessarily come from disorders of the hip joint. They can also be due to problems with one of the lower vertebrae.

Lumbago and sciatica can also be treated by manual manipulation, though not always successfully. Dr Drogula stressed that certain types of musculo-skeletal disorders in the spine column are not always due to blocked vertebrae but that the musculature can also be reversed.

In such cases, it is useless to treat the blockage. What must be done is to treat the muscle instead.

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Gerhard Graf (Lobbecker Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 August 1983

## ■ HORTICULTURE

## Adenauer, Schmidt, side by side in a rose garden

Like Konrad Adenauer and Helmut Schmidt, side by side in a rose garden.

the politicians Adenauer and Schmidt are now talking the deep red Konrad Adenauer yellow Helmut Schmidt.

Two varieties could indeed be and both were on show at the national rose-growers' congress in Baden.



teaves, and the graceful way in which the solitary bloom withered and faded was felt to hold forth great promise.

Even so, fewer orders have been placed for Helmut Schmidt since his came-sake was replaced as Bonn Chancellor by Helmut Kohl.

That may have been a reason why rose-breeders were none too upset that neither Herr Kohl nor President Carstens had accepted the invitation to attend the congress.

If either had, they would have been duty bound to name a new variety of rose after him, and who knows how long a politician's name will continue to mean good business?

Over 1,000 rose-lovers from 25 countries were in Baden-Baden, which boasts Germany's only garden exhibiting new varieties of rose, to award the medals.

Rose-growers have their own independent panel of adjudicators. Their findings are all-important. The winners are bombarded with bids to grow and market the new varieties under licence.

Members of the jury walked round the grounds in polyglot groups of seven. There were 93 new varieties to judge.

"She has a nice texture." — "Diese Sorte ist nach einer Woche im Haus noch schön." — "It is unusual." — Très élégante." — "I doubt it will have the same colour in the States."

These were scraps of conversation of Bad No. 42, where members of the jury were scrutinising Julia, a new variety in a colour variously described as copper, old rose and parchment.

It looks like the handwork of a skillful masterpiece... the Adenauer. (Photo: Strobel/Die Welt)

Adenauer is a big plant with a powerful scent. It was christened by Konrad Adenauer himself at Baden-Baden in 1950 and is still a favourite 30 years later.

When this year's congress opened there was only a single Helmut Schmidt rose in bloom. Only one flower was in bloom and there were countless buds, healthy and full of life.

Adenauer's Palmengarten will next year rival Stuttgart and Planten und Tiergarten in the majesty of its rose gardens.

Guustav Schoser is busy re-modeling the Palmengarten as an individual section of tropical environment. The first part of the new garden is to be opened next year.

It will feature monsoon country, a jungle of salt-water mangroves and swamps.

In 1986 they are to be followed by more houses featuring plants from arid areas such as the semi-desert, scrub and savannah.

Some of the plants are already arranged in neat rows are no longer in demand, Herr Schoser says. The public want is entire landscape as a reminder of holidays in far corners of the world or in botanical gardens.

Individual plants are less in demand. Then typical, widespread varieties grow at every street corner in their own right.

Visitors are also to be able to see for themselves fruit trees and other crop plants.

## DIE ZEIT

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The Spanish Garden at the Munich exhibition.

(Photo: dpa)

## Seven million visit garden show in Munich

Over seven million people have seen the Munich horticultural show since it opened at the end of April. One reason is that IGA '83, to use its German initials, provides information as well as pleasure.

There are, for instance, the leaflets issued by the Horticultural Association. They are full of information about plants and groups of plants.

They go into the principles of gardening and how to lay a garden out, planting and tending a garden, and special kinds of garden and plant-growing.

The leaflets convey so much information that they are almost a substitute for a gardening manual.

With all the facts they list at your command you can go on to take a closer look at over 20 gardens laid out to cover special topics.

Many an IGA visitor has camera and notebook at the ready to pinpoint details of interest, but the leaflets outline many items of more generally valid advice.

The smaller the garden, the less it needs a lawn. Bushes and herbaceous borders are expensive but need less care and attention.

A pebble bed dotted with bushes and ornamental grass, neither of which require much water, or a few beds either at ground level or slightly elevated by means of cornerstones will give a garden ample green.

So, for that matter, with a few shrubs and creepers.

The many ways in which water can be used in gardens have always been eye-catching at horticultural shows. Munich is no exception.

Other ideas include front gardens, which are often the Cinderella of private homes, as are the gardens of terraced houses.

Since they lack borders they are not the usual handkerchief pattern, but they are only effective if kept uniformly neat and matching.

There are lightweight roof gardens in which to keep pot plants during the winter. An alternative is trough gardens, also for the roof but designed for water plants.

Let them include pots for summer flowers, shrubs, vegetables and kitchen gardens, rose gardens with a Baroque look, Biedermeier gardens complete content.

Instead of the tennis club there are plans to lay out gardens where the blind can smell and feel plants to their hearts' content.

The Palmengarten is owned by the city, and Frankfurt is happy to pay for

Continued on page 16

## Old hothouses get a new lease of life

To illustrate the importance of water for various environments arid and humid zones will be shown side by side, with only narrow barriers between them.

The new conservatories, designed by Constance architect Hermann Blomeler, are only a part of the rejuvenation Frankfurt's 115-year-old Palmengarten is currently undergoing.

Only a handful of the old hothouses are to continue in use as a greenhouse theatre, where groups of schoolchildren and adults will be able to learn more about exhibits.

Lectures and courses will be held and practical horticultural work taught by qualified staff to enable visitors to gain a deeper insight into plants that grow at the Palmengarten.

A rose garden, a pond section, Japanese, rock and moorland gardens are also to be laid out.

The Palmengarten is owned by the city, and Frankfurt is happy to pay for

the privilege. By 1986 the renovation is expected to have cost about DM50m.

Some DM24.2m have already been allocated by the council, and Herr Schoser is confident the rest will be approved too.

In his view the Palmengarten's function has changed from that of a showcase to a collection designed to ensure the survival of species.

In a special laboratory rare varieties of orchid are bred to prevent their extinction. The offspring are not only exchanged with other botanical gardens but also sent back to their countries of origin.

The Frankfurt orchid collection is already the largest in Europe. It has over 5,000 varieties and is continually being expanded.

Ever since plans for a new look Palmengarten began in 1978 the planners have had trouble with a tennis club that has been housed in the ground for nearly 70 years.

It has influential members who have succeeded so far in stalling bids to have the club expelled to a less attractive location.

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Continued on page 16



